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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/670,528	09/26/2003	Sylvia Monsheimer	236706US6	6515
22850 7590 09/20/2007 OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C. 1940 DUKE STREET			EXAMINER	
			COZART, JERMIE E	
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			3726	
		NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
			09/20/2007	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

patentdocket@oblon.com oblonpat@oblon.com jgardner@oblon.com



	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
	10/670,528	MONSHEIMER ET AL.			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Jermie Cozart	3726			
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).					
Status					
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 Se	eptember 2007.				
,					
3) Since this application is in condition for allowar					
closed in accordance with the practice under E	x parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 45	3 O.G. 213.			
Disposition of Claims		·			
 4) Claim(s) 10-13, 17-20, 24-27 and 31-41 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) 11,12,18,19,25,26,32,33,35-37 and 39 is/are withdrawn from consideration. 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 10,13,17,20,24,27,31,34,38,40 and 41 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement. 					
Application Papers					
 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner. 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner. Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d). 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152. 					
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119	•				
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	s have been received. s have been received in Applicati ity documents have been receive i (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage			
Attachment(s) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 9/4/07.	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:				

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DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 9/4/07 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 3. Claims 10, 13, 17, 20, 24, 27, 31, 34, 38, 40, and 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Savitski et al. (6,596,122) in view of Fischerkeller et al. (6,155,302).

Savitski discloses a composite part such as a pipeline (20, 30, 40), wherein the pipeline can be can be configured in a variety of different sizes which therefore leads to other inherent uses (i.e. fuel line). The pipeline comprises a transmissive adaptor (40) which both a plastic pipe (20) and another plastic part (30) which are essentially not transmissive. The adaptor (40) is a sleeve. The adaptor and the plastic pipe and the other plastic part are welded together by using a laser (col. 6, lines 35-45), and it is

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apparent that the parts are welded to one another along their periphery. The other plastic part (30) is a pipe. The pipeline of Savitski can be considered is essentially a hydraulic fluid line and can also be considered a motor vehicle pipeline. See column 6, line 23 – column 10, line 3, and figures 1-3 for further clarification.

Regarding the above cited rejections, *MPEP Section 2113 [R-1]* **Product By Process Claims**, states that "[T]he lack of physical description in a product-by-process claim makes determination of the patentability of the claim more difficult, since in spite of the fact that the claim may recite only process limitations, it is the patentability of the product claimed and not of the recited process steps which must be established. We are therefore of the opinion that when the prior art discloses a product which reasonably appears to be either identical with or only slightly different than a product claimed in a product-by-process claim, a rejection based alternatively on either section 102 or section 103 of the statute is eminently fair and acceptable. As a practical matter, the Patent Office is not equipped to manufacture products by the myriad of processes put before it and then obtain prior art products and make physical comparisons therewith."

In re Brown, 459 F.2d 531, 535, 173 USPQ 685, 688 (CCPA 1972).

Savitski, however, does not disclose the other plastic part having at least one nipple which is provided for the connection to the pipe, wherein the nipple is provided on the outside with a profile.

Fischerkeller discloses providing another plastic part (11) with at least one nipple (10) which is use for the connection to the pipe (20) wherein the nipple (10) is provided on the outside with a profile, the plastic part (11) and pipe (20) also employ the use of

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an adaptor (22) to aid in the assembly of the pipe and part with respect to one another. In addition, the nipple (10) and adaptor (22) can be subjected to heat during assembly (col. 2, line 66 – col. 3, line 8). See column 1, line 66 – column 2, line 24, and figure for further clarification.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the other plastic part of Savitski with at least one nipple wherein the nipple is provided on the outside with a profile, in light of the teachings of Fischerkeller, in order to connect the other plastic part to the pipe.

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments filed 9/4/07 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that one would not look to Fischerkeller et al. to modify Savitski et al. to incorporate a nipple provided on the outside with a profile.

In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, the base reference to Savitski as explained in detail above connects the pipe and other plastic using an adaptor and joins all the parts together by laser welding. Fischerkeller

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discloses connecting a pipe (20) and the other plastic part (11) wherein the other plastic part is provided with a nipple (10) being provided on the outside with a profile and the pipe is provided with an adaptor (22) that facilitates the joining of the pipe and part to one another. Although Savitiski uses welding to in combination with the adaptor to join the pipe and plastic pipe to one another, the specification of Savitski does not exclude the possibility of adding supplemental retention features to either the pipe or other plastic pipe in combination with welding or heating. The teachings of Fischerkeller in no way destroy the teachings of Savitski, and in fact the arrangement/connection of Fischerkeller achieves reliable sealing (col. 2, lines 60-66) even if the pipe (20) should widen after being heated since the adaptor (22) is prestressed to provide significant compressive pressure to the pipe (20) and plastic part (11), and thereby maintains the reliable sealing previously mentioned. Therefore, the teachings of Fischerkeller provide the necessary motivation for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to provide the other plastic part of Savitski with at least one nipple because during a heating stage the connection of the components does not become loose or untight since they expand identically and during a cooling stage they shrink identically even though a nipple is employed.

Conclusion

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jermie Cozart whose telephone number is 571-272-4528. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday, 7:30 am - 6:00 pm.

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6. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Bryant can be reached on 571-272-4526. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

7. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

JERMIE E. COZART

DELMARY EXAMINER